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From the Richmond Compiler.

VIRGINIA GOLD MINES.

It is only six years since the first discovery of Gold Mines was made in Virginia, although, in several localities, masses of the precious metal had previously been found on the surface of the earth. This hardly excited any interest. It was generally supposed they were accidentally lost by the aborigines or by the first settlers of the country. Such was the universal ignorance of geology and mineralogy, that no one suspected that but a few inches below the plough-share were imbedded rich deposites of gold, and that rocks scattered here and there on the hills were studded with grains of the same metal. In 1829, a few enterprising and intelligent gentlemen, however, being satisfied, from unerring indications, that a certain tract of country, nearly equidistant from tide-water and the mountains, and where grains of gold had occasionally been found, contained mines, commenced a regular course of explorations in the counties of Orange, Spottsylvania, and Louisa. From want of competent knowledge and skill, these explorations resulted, generally, as might have been expected, in disappointment and loss. A few deposites were, however, discovered, which had yielded great profit to the proprietors. Much labor was expended in digging for veins—but without success. No person in the country, at that time, had sufficient knowledge to distinguish a *real* from a dead or spurious vein. But the report of the existence of gold mines in Virginia soon brought a number of adventurers from abroad with the fond hope of amassing great wealth in a short time. These men, having been somewhat acquainted with mining operations in South America or Mexico, boasted of experience and skill which the events showed they did not possess. Being totally unacquainted with our geology, all their calculations and predictions relative to the mines, of course, failed. A general discouragement was the consequence. None were disposed to risk money to any extent, where they supposed defeat to be almost inevitable. At length, notwithstanding every discouragement, regular mining on a small scale was commenced by a Fredericksburg Company on Graves's plantation in the county of Orange. A shaft and gallery of great length were made, and the vein, when found, proved to be of no value. Great, indeed, was the disappointment. A company from New York, however, with very ample funds, in a short time thereafter, commenced operations on an extended scale on the opposite hill, and and only a few hundred yards distant. This company had obtained from the *Legislature* a charter, authorizing a capital of $500,000 for mining purposes.

During the exploration of this mine, (called the "Orange mine,") the stock was brought into market, principally in the City of New York, and strange as it may appear, a portion of it was sold at an advance of several hundred per cent. on the nominal price, and this, before the ore had been tested!! About this time, also, several mines, whether of any value or not, it is uncertain, were purchased by the same company at sixty or seventy thousand dollars each.

After having expended more than $100,000 on the Orange mine, and some 15 or 20,000 more on two or three other mines, and having realized nothing—prospects becoming more and more discouraging every day—the company suspended their operations, and discharged their hands, to the number of 70 or 80. This necessary step produced a general dismay in the stockholders and others concerned, who found too late that the mines were not worth *working*, and that the whole expenditure, in addition to the enormous sums paid for the stock, was forever lost. Speculators only made a profit, and by some of them, fortunes, almost princely, were realized in a few months. A tremendous reaction was the consequence of the failure of the Orange Mine,—the first in Virginia that had excited much interest, and of which the public had the highest expectations, from the exaggerated report of its unparalleled richness. Operations which had elsewhere been commenced with encouraging prospects, were for a while retarded, and all mining schemes considered as visionary. But in a short time after, several mines of *real value* were discovered; and though the public, profiting by the disastrous results of the Orange Mine, were on their guard, yet two or three of them have been sold at a very great price, and are at this time in successful operation.

The Rappahannock Mine, in Stafford, belonging principally to a Company in Philadelphia, though the sum of $75,000 was given for three-fourths of it, yet, it is believed, from the success hitherto attending its operations, will be valuable property, and yield handsome dividends to the stockholders.

The United States' Mine, in Orange, was sold in shares for a very large sum,* by which the original proprietors reaped a rich harvest at the onset;—this is likely, also, to be valuable property: it has been recently put in operation on a large scale, and present prospects are highly flattering.

Booker's Mine, in Buckingham, likewise in operation, is said to be rich, and to afford a fair profit on a pretty large outlay.

In Fauquier, several Mines are being put in operation, by a London company, and already 90 Cornish miners have been sent out as laborers, and the papers report the arrival of steam engines and other machinery for very extensive works there.

A Mine of great value in the county of Louisa, (Walton's) has recently been thoroughly explored, and found to be richer than any in the United States, or perhaps in the world. An agent has gone to London to dispose of stock in the company embracing this Mine.

Several Mines of greater or less value, have, within a few months past, been discovered in Fluvanna, Goochland, probably elsewhere. Operations on these are conducted on a small scale.

Hughes's, in the first mentioned county, is worked with very few hands—without much skill, and at a considerable expense; —yet the profits are so great, that the proprietors must realize immense fortunes from it in a very few years. This, and some others of similar character, do not, at present require working on regular mining principles. The vein, whose declination is 45 degrees, is followed to the water level, about 80 feet; and the one between that and the surface, raised on an inclined plane with very little labor. So abundant is the ore near the surface, that for years pumps and horse-whims will be useless. Gold is here so disseminated through the soft slate and gravel, that by merely washing the ore as it is raised from the Mine, a very lucrative business is done.

It is presumed, that in the annals of mining, no vein has ever yielded a greater nett profit; and were others conducted in a similar manner, with equal prudence and judgment, no one interested would have occasion to reproach himself with having embarked in an interprise "uncertain and hazardous."

Most of the surface mines or deposites, it is thought, have already been worked out; and hereafter, veins alone will be sought for—and is it premature to hazard the opinion, that, at no distant period, Virginia will be no less celebrated for her mines, than Peru or Mexico? The mines in the latter places have long been worked, and but seldom a new one is discovered. The various evils attending mining, in those countries, must ultimately put an end to it. Among these may be mentioned the want of timber, the insalubrity of the climate—the instability of the government—the distance of the mining districts from the sea ports—and the risk of transporting the metals through a country in a state of semi-barbarism. Add to all these, no less than 20 per cent. of the gross proceeds of all the mines is claimed, and the claims most rigorously and vexatiously enforced, by the government. Here, none of these evils exist. Mines are held as real estate, and no interference of the government can operate to the prejudice of the proprietors. Admitting that our mines are equally as rich as those in the old mining countries, (and it is believed that they are generally even richer,) we have at least a ten-fold advantage over them. Our mines are situated in the midst of an intelligent and refined population. All the necessaries and conveniences of life are as easily obtained, as in any part of the country. The mines are all new; and so accessible are they, that a citizen of Boston or New Orleans can visit them in person in a very few days. Wood and timber very abundant—and the gold will any where, without risk in transportation, bring its full value.

The various Mining Companies of London and other parts of Europe, which have at different periods sent their agents to South America or Mexico, with enormous funds, expecting to realize large profits, have in many instances failed in accomplishing their objects, by the dishonesty or incapacity of those agents. Such never need be the case in Virginia. The agent or superintendent of a mine, acting under the supervision of an intelligent Board of Directors, hardly has it in his power to be dishonest; and his want of capacity and skill would immediately be discovered.

Taking into view the mining capabilities of Virginia, and all the circumstances favorable to the prosecution of mining, either on a small or a large scale, the conclusion is irresistible, that the Companies and even individuals who may engage in this enterprize here, have prospects of gain more flattering than have at any period, or in any part of the world, been presented. Perseverance, skill, and judicious management, must ensure large reward to all mining operations, where the mines are not actually *very poor*; and no doubt many investments of a small amount of capital will ultimately result in comparative wealth.

It is no longer doubted that our mines are mostly very rich. Samples of some have been exhibited of exceeding richness and beauty; but the real value depends not on these, but on the abundance and general quality of the ore in the aggregate. When, like Walton's, the average per bushel is almost $6; —like Hughes's and Busby's, rising of $3—who can calculate the actual value of a mine? Ore worth $1 per bushel, will, under proper management, yield from 50 to 75 cents of nett proceeds on the bushel.

Hughes' mine, with machinery and fixtures of less than $200 value, and a weekly expense of not more than 20 or 30 dollars, yields from $350 to $1000 each week.—Some others might be worked to equal profit.

The people of Virginia ought to know what vast treasures are within their grasp; and to avail themselves of them. It would be most disgraceful and humiliating if thro' our apathy the richest mines should be monopolized by foreign capitalists; which will assuredly be the case, unless the attention of the community is directed to the subject.

Mining is a fair, honest, and honorable business, and not more liable to failure than other enterprizes, when extreme caution and circumspection are used.

Speculations have been and will again be made in mines; and all the transactions scrupulously just and equitable. A mine partially explored may, to-day, be estimated at five or ten thousand dollars, and in three months by evolving its richness, at $100,000 or even $500,000. Instances of this kind have not been wanting even in Virginia.

MELON.

* According to the proposals made by the Corporators of this Company, 200 shares of Stock were reserved, and the price at which they valued the mine in addition thereto was $150,000.

From the Raleigh Star.

ABOLITIONISM.

We regret to perceive that there are indications that our Northern brethren are not sufficiently strong and decided in their opposition to the proceedings of Tappan, Garrison, & Co., to adopt the only efficient means of putting them down—*legislative provisions*. Of all the various meetings which have been held in that quarter, only two or three have ventured to recommend State Legislation. It is said, by a Boston paper, that had such a proposition been made at the great meeting held in that city, it would have met with the most decided reprobation; or, should it now be made to the Legislature, it would produce a state of excitement and tumult, such as this country never before witnessed. That the fanatics should be allowed not only to continue to prosecute their nefarious designs, but to add to their audacious interference with the domestic relation of the South the most insulting taunts and abuse, is of itself *prima facie* evidence of the absence, in the community where it is permitted, of sentiments and feelings in unison with those of the South. The people of the North have given ample proof that they are not accustomed to suffer outrages against public opinion amongst them to go unpunished: It has been but a short time since an Englishman, who had simply expressed himself in disrespectful terms of our republican institutions, was driven in ignominy from the City of New York; and the fact is, that whenever public sentiment is greatly outraged, mob law is resorted to instantly: Offending persons are scourged, and their property is destroyed. We do not advocate such proceedings in any case; but only refer to them to show that as they are not elicted by the proceedings of the incendiaries, it is evident that there is no counter current in public opinion of sufficient strength to arrest them. It is even said, by some of the papers in that section, that the just spirit of indignation which has been expressed by the resolutions which have been adopted by the citizens of the South, has "caused a reaction in their favor," and provoked the fanatics to increased exertions; and that, under these circumstances, an address has been published, by the "Anti-Slavery Society of Utica, and county," signed by nearly *four hundred* persons, calling a meeting at Utica, on the 21st of next month, for the purpose of forming a grand State Society, preparatory to a more extended and vigorous prosecution of their schemes.

They will not urge the subject upon Congress until they shall have succeeded in a complete organization of the non-slave holding States. They will then attempt the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and have their forces in Congress and other departments of the Government well drilled and marshalled in opposition to the admission of any Territory into the Union, except on condition of the surrender of the right to the species of property in question. Their next move will be upon the slave-holding States. It is true they acknowledge now that Congress has no *right*, under the Constitution, to *interfere* with the *States*; but that will be a mere cobweb whenever they shall conceive that they have the *power* to break it. They can easily make a *virtue of necessity*, and a *necessity* of their own *wishes*. The Constitution has more than once been made to yield to *sectional* policy; and will be attempted again.

This state of things calls loudly upon the Northern States to interpose by the enactment of penal statutes; but will they do it? Nothing short of this can be effectual, and satisfy the claims of the South. We observe that the able and patriotic advocate of Southern principles and Southern rights, the Editor of the New York Evening Star, has prepared and published a bill, which he thinks will meet the exigency of the case. It provides against the publication of incendiary works in the Northern States, and also against the distribution of them, by any of their citizens, in the Southern States, —the punishment to be fine and imprisonment for an offence against the first provision; and the person offending against the latter, to be delivered up for trial by the courts of the State in which the crime is committed. He recommends to the Legislatures of the non-slave holding States to pass its provisions into a law. But whether the measure will be adopted or not, yet remains to be seen. As before remarked, the signs are unfavorable. The Albany Argus, the mouth-piece of the Regency, openly abuses the Star for bringing it forward. If it correctly speaks the sentiments of that party, which certainly has greatly the ascendancy at the North, it will then remain for the Southern States to take steps to protect themselves.

The Star makes the following remarks relative to the course pursued by the Argus:

Out at last.—The Albany Argus takes ground against any legislation to arrest the course of the abolitionists. We have at length brought the Regency to the very point to which we have been endeavoring to lead them, and shall hereafter shew that all the public meetings, got up at their instigation, have been empty declarations to prevent Mr. Van Buren losing ground in the South, and no manner contemplated to arrest the movements of the fanatics. Our object has been to prevent the South from being deceived on this point, and we think that their eyes will now be opened, and they will see the whole ground of the Northern Confederacy.—*N. Y. E. Star.*

AN IGNOBLE TERMINATION OF A NOBLE SPREE.

New York Police Office, Monday, Oct. 5.

The public were some weeks since advised, through the press, of the arrival at Boston of a splendid yacht, belonging to the Marquis of Waterford, in which its noble owner and others of the British nobility were passengers. The arrival of these distinguished visiters in this city was also duly announced, and the hospitalities of our citizens were not slow in being tendered them. Yesterday, the Marquis of Waterford, the Honorable John Beresford, Lord Roselyn, and Colonel Dundas, dined with one of our most estimable citizens, and bore evidence on leaving, we are informed, of his usual unbounded cheer.

The exhilaration of spirits imbibed by the guests, incited in them predilections for a "spree;" and sundry unfortunate wayfarers who had haplessly came in the way of their midnight migration homeward, received probably for the first time in their lives, *striking* testimonials of the force of a nobleman's passion. Passing down Washington street near Morris, they attacked, unmercifully beat, and nearly denuded, an inoffensive passer by. Two street lamps, that had the presumption to stand by order of the mayor and corporation, were next assailed and demolished, as was also a neighboring window, which, lacking a shutter, exposed its nakedness to their heroic canes, stones, and other missiles. About this time a plain republican watchman, named William Carter, found himself suddenly in contact with these noble travellers, and undertook to arrest the progress of their demolitions, and the chivalrous enactors.

This plebeian interference did not appear to sit well on the noble stomachs of the gentlemen, and they gave token of their dissatisfaction by a copious discharge of hard names, angry oaths, and pellings with their fists—at the same time putting the offending Charley in the knowledge of who it was he was interfering with. The unsophisticated watchman, however, had never received any instructions to spare lords or marquises of any kind, whom he found trespassing; and, giving an alarm rap, two others of the same school came to his assistance; but before they arrived he had not only suffered much in body but also in mind, by reason of the comparative nakedness to which the fray had reduced him. When his comrades came, they made a simultaneous charge on the Marquis, the Lord, the Colonel, and the Honorable, and compelled them to fly. The latter, springing into a boat, converted the oars into bludgeons, and resumed the contest; but the watchmen proved too many for them, and they were conducted, prisoners of war, fairly captured, to the watch-house.

When the police office opened this morning, four silly looking young fellows, somewhat the worse for the night's debauch and encounter, were placed before the bar, and the Marquis of Waterford, Lord John Beresford, Lord Roselyn, and Col. Dundas of the Royal Guards, answered to their names. The Magistrate, Justice Hopson, straight, way informed them of the offence of which they stood charged; which they in no very mild terms denied, and made some high toned remarks, which rather served to put the Magistrate on his "reserved rights." He soon made out a commitment for them, and they were escorted to Bridewell by some fifteen or twenty watchmen. Here their ill-brooked degradation led them into a squabble with the keeper, in which the *noble* Marquis was floored, as was also one of his companions. Here they remained several hours, but were finally liberated through the interference of his Honor the Mayor and the British Consul, after paying Carter, the watchman, $20 for injuries received, and listening to a most cutting rebuke from the magistrate.—*N. Y. Times.*

From the Concord (N. H.) Courier & Enquirer.

"DONT DIVIDE THE PARTY."

This is the constant prayer of all the office-holders in all parts of the Union; and so piteously do they dole it out, morning, noon, and evening, that they have in some places enlisted the sympathy of sundry good old tender hearted ladies to such a degree as to induce them to consider the "Anti-Dictation Democrats" hard hearted and unfeeling to the sufferings of political mendicants. Now, why is all this whining about a division of the party from the friends of that corrupt and intriguing politician, Martin Van Buren? Was he against a division of the Democratic party in the trying hour of 1812, when he united with the federalists against the re-election of JAMES MADISON to the Presidency? Was he anxious about a division of the Democratic party in 1824, when he bitterly opposed the election of Andrew Jackson, who received 99 electoral votes, while Mr. Van Buren's candidate, W. H. Crawford, received but 43 votes? Was he against a division of the party in 1830, when he induced the President to make war on as good friends as ever man had—John C. Calhoun, James Hamilton, Jr., Geo. McDuffie, Samuel D. Ingham, John Branch, Attorney General Berrien, and a host of others, of whom any party might be proud? The cry of "*don't divide the party*" comes with an ill grace from the friends of such a man. But if there is any sincerity in these prayers that the party shall not be divided, why do not Mr. Van Buren's friends immediately withdraw his name from the list of candidates for the Presidency, and unite with the friends of Judge White and elect him at once? A decided majority of the friends of Mr. Van Buren have been federalists, and are now supporting the present Administration; not that they like Jackson, but that they like the "loaves and fishes" better. There is a sympathy of feeling between Mr. Van Buren and such federalists as Roger B. Tanney, a leader in the federal mob in Baltimore in 1812, where several democrats were killed, James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, who thanked his God that in his veins ran not a drop of democratic blood; Henry Hubbard and Samuel Cushman of this State, the former of whom has the credit of doing much towards sending a delegate to the Hartford Convention in 1814, and the latter wished publicly that every soldier who crossed the line of Canada might find a grave there. Hubbard is now a Senator in Congress, and Cushman a Representative. These and their associates were with Van Buren against Madison, and it is natural they should be with him now, and against White, who supported Madison and fought on many a battle field for his country. "But don't divide the party."

IMPORTANT BANK ARRANGEMENT—THE BETTER CURRENCY.

Under this imposing tale, the Globe contains a long article in which nearly all the deposite Banks are enumerated, with a statement of the arragements made by them respectively for the establishment of a general currency,—better as the Globe says, than that created by the Bank of the U. States. Our hopes were a good deal raised by the pompous announcement, but were not sustained on going through with the details. The Deposite Banks might establish a currency of immense value, if they could only be brought to act upon an enlarged and enlightened policy. But the details in the Globe show that there is no such spirit among them. A large number of the Banks agree to take at par such notes

of other Deposite Banks as may be received by Deposite Banks from the public land agents, &c.; and others redeem so many of their own notes in Philadelphia and New York as may be received by Deposite Banks from the land agents, &c. All this, it will be seen, extends only to Government funds, and has nothing to do with the currency or the public accommodation on a broad scale, except so far as the receivers may by these arrangements be induced to take the notes in question, and so, to some small extent, a par value may be given them in the neighborhood of the land agencies. There is not even an arrangement among the Deposite Banks to receive each other's notes in the general payment of revenue. A few of them agree to reclaim all their notes on New York, of the denomination of $50 and upwards, and some go down to tens. But the currency, the circulating medium, is not composed of $50 notes and upwards. The arrangement therefore can have little or nothing to do with public convenience, for when large notes are wanted for remittance to New York, they must be applied for at the Banks, and of course will not be given out for that purpose. So the arrangement in this respect is little else than words. The Bank of Virginia has some courage, and engages to redeem its notes in New York and Philadelphia, and to receive all notes which are at par in those cities. The Bank of the Metropolis, at Washington does the same. The Union Bank of Baltimore do. Bank of Burlington, Vt. do. But there is no wide-spread system which can effect the currency of the whole country; nothing which will bear the least resemblance or approach to the circulating medium of U. S. Bank notes.—[*N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.*

From the Salisbury Watchman.

ON RATIFYING THE NEW CONSTITUTION

A minority of the people of North Carolina, by the old Constitution, rule and tax the majority. And what sort of a system of taxation have this ruling minority adopted?—One which levies full portions from the honest class of our citizens, and lets off the unprincipled with just what they choose to pay; for when taxes are paid according to valuation, and that valuation is left to those who pay them, it is very plain that the system favors the man of loose principles. But what do this ruling minority with the money they thus raise? They do not improve the face of the country with it. The best portion of North Carolina is separated from her markets by hills and rocks and other obstructions. Have they ever done any thing to remove these obstructions? No! They live in a country which, though poor, has the blessings of river navigation and good roads to carry to market what surplus articles they can make: they therefore are not so much to be benefitted by these improvements, and of course, they will do nothing towards them. But what do they accomplish with the money? Why they build you, for one thing, a State House, that costs FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars, after having pledged themselves to the majority that it should be done for 75 thousand. But what else do they do? Their representatives come to Raleigh once every year, and stay there about fifty days, at an expense something like a THOUSAND DOLLARS A DAY, and make some half a dozen laws, in which the public are interested, and the balance of the time they spend in "*fussing*" about private matters which are too contemptible to bring before Courts of justice. Thus most of our public money goes, and it is no wonder that our prospects are languishing under such misrule. No wonder that our people are hurrying to the West. There is no interest in public matters—no attachment to our institutions—no hope but in the amendments before you to stay them. Let these be rejected, and the "last link is broken that bound me to thee." It will be the signal for thousands in the west to strike their tents, and to march: and we will lose—lose—lose more than ever: We will lose, too, the very men that we can least spare; those, to wit, who have intelligence to appreciate our political rights, and spirit to resist their subversion. We tremble to think what a darkness will settle over our fate if we shall be doomed to live on under such humiliation and nothingness. We *can* alter the present state of things—We can, with the strength of Western votes alone, ratify the new Constitution—but we must rally all our force, and strain every nerve to do it. It is the most glorious that free men can engage in—a struggle for equal rights—a struggle for freedom: for a people who are not ruled by a majority of themselves, are surely not free. Arise then, men of the West, and show that you know how to value the precious boon of liberty that your fathers purchased with their blood. Arise and assert your equal rights, if not for yourselves, for your children, and all who shall come after you—march to the polls on one of the three great days of trial, and vote the RATIFICATION of *this new Charter of our Rights.*

From the Salem Register.

INDIANA vs. NORTH-CAROLINA.

Several of our neighbors who, a few years since, emigrated from this State to Bartholomew county, Indiana, have returned from that *Western Paradise*, again to take up their abode among us; and, if we are correctly informed, feel happy again to 'pitch their homes' in this by them considered poor sterile North Carolina. We extend to them the 'right hand of fellowship,' and advise them to subscribe for the Farmers' Reporter forthwith, which will teach them to convert our Eastern Gold into the fertility of Indiana, combined with *health*, which is the most essential of all blessings.

Our friends represent the settlement in Bartholomew county, (whence so many bend their course) as fertile, but very sickly; an unusual scarcity of provision prevailed there during the past Summer, and the prospects of the corn crop, although flattering, yet not being sufficiently matured to withstand the early frosts of September, are thereby rendered very gloomy indeed—much corn injured by the frost, is now rotting in the fields! We understand that cattle, hogs, &c. are very scarce, a great many having been destroyed by famine, and it is feared the good people there will barely have 'enough to go upon.'

This is not the first time that complaints have reached us from that quarter; we believe that country is generally sickly, accompanied with many other evils, which counterbalance the fertility of its soil, and what is worse than all, the most of the emigrants in that quarter are less contented with their present home, than they were in the Old North State.

We sympathize with our absent friends, and regret that, if report be true, their condition and prospects are not more favorable. We would advise those who are yet among us, to content themselves in North-Carolina, improve their farms, be economical and industrious, and they will be enabled to convert this country, where *health* and *good water*, with a favorable climate prevails, to a land superior to Indiana in most respects.

VOLUNTARY STARVATION.

Professor Huffland, in one of his Journals, gives a most extraordinary case of a tradesman, who, impelled by a succession of misfortunes, and absolutely destitute of the means of procuring food, retired to a sequestered spot in a forest, and there resolved to starve himself to death. He put the determination in force September 15, and was found on the 3d of October (18 days) still living, although speechless, insensible, and reduced to the last stage of debility. A small quantity of liquid was given him, after which he expired. By his side was found a pocket book and pencil, with which he had contrived to keep a daily journal of his state and sufferings, and in which he persevered till the 29th of September. He begins by giving an account of himself, and states that he was a respectable tradesman, possessing good property of which he had been deprived by misfortune and villainy, and that he had come to the determination of starving himself to death, not so much with the view of committing suicide, as because he was unable to procure work; that he had in vain offered himself as a soldier: and was too proud to apply to unfeeling relations. This note is dated on the 10th, which day he employed in constructing a little hut of bushes and leaves. On the 17th, he complains of suffering much from cold, and in his journal of the 18th he mentions having suffered from intolerable thirst, to appease which he had licked the dew from the surrounding vegetables. On the 20th, he found a small piece of coin, and with great difficulty reached an inn, where he purchased a bottle of beer. The beer failed, however, to quench his thirst, and his strength was so much reduced that he took three hours to accomplish the distance back, about two miles. On the 22d, he discovered a spring of water, but though tormented with thirst, the agony which the cold water produced on his stomach excited vomiting and convulsions. The 23d made ten days since he had taken any food but beer and a little water. During that time he had not slept at all. On the 26th, he complains of his feet being dead, and of being distracted by thirst; he was too weak to crawl to the spring, and yet dreadfully susceptible of suffering. The 29th of September was the last day on which he made any memorandum.

ATROCIOUS MURDER!

On the 16th inst., George Robeson, Esq., formerly of Tipton county, Tennessee, was shot on the St. Francis road, 30 miles from Memphis, by a fellow whose name was Wm. C. Johnson. The circumstances are briefly these;—Robeson resided in Jackson county, Arkansas, had come to this place for the purpose of making some purchases; he fell in company with Johnson, who said he was going to pass through the Territory, and would be glad of his company; Robeson had a wagon in company in the care of a white man and a negro; Robeson and Johnson travelled in front of the wagon some mile or two; Johnson perceiving a good opportunity, whilst Robeson was a little in front, drew a pistol, and shot Robeson in the back part of the head, with two bullets and three buck shots; Robeson fell dead; Johnson took Robeson's saddle and blanket, and 120 dollars; concealed the body of Robeson on the road side; the horse of Robeson ran back to the wagon; Johnson was pursued forthwith, and overtaken 100 miles from the place, and brought back—positively denying every thing until he was carried to the fatal spot, when he confessed the whole facts; told where he put the body of Robeson, his saddle, big coat, hat, pocket book, and how much money he got. The citizens being so much enraged at the atrocity of the act, about sixty of them held a council, and determined to hang him. This was told him. He said that it was right; he ought to die. They then drew down a saplin, and tied the ropes' end to the top of the saplin, and hung him until he was DEAD! DEAD!! DEAD!!!—*Memphis Gaz.*

IMPORTATION OF ABOLITION TRACTS FROM ENGLAND.

A case (says the New York Herald of last Monday) containing several hundred copies of London Abolition Tracts, have just come through our Custom House to the Anti-Slavery Society, in Nassau street. They were addressed to "E. Wright, Anti-Slavery Office, Nassau street." A portion of these pamphlets consists of copies of "A Letter to Members of Congress of the United States, by an English Clergyman, containing with additions, a tract called 'Every man his own Property Holder,' printed by Whittaker, Bookseller, London." We further learn that since Dr. Cox sailed for England last week, several other packages of English Abolition Tracts will be passed through the Custom House, in time to circulate them at Utica during the sitting of the Convention. Dr. Cox brought them to this country last spring, but from some cause or other, delayed passing them through the Custom House, till his friends have now done it for him.

These tracts all contain matter of the most violent and inflammatory character against the South. They are the outpourings and the concentrated essence of the London Abolition Society. It appears also that the British Abolition Society have not only furnished matter to be circulated and re-printed here, but that funds are also secretly sent over to aid the great effort of abolishing Southern Slavery. We have been informed that the London Society has sent over, in bills of exchange, money to the amount of 6,000*l.* sterling, with a promise of 50,000*l.* more, if it be deemed necessary.

At the opening of these cases by the Custom House officer, the Secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Wright, expressed himself highly offended. "What right have you to open the box?" asked he. "I have a right," replied the spirited officer, "to open every case that passes here—I have examined that box, and I have marked it '*Incendiary pamphlets from London.*'"

CHANGE IN THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH SERVICE.

At the late General Convention of the Episcopal Church at Philadelphia, at the request of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, the following opinions were given by the House of Bishops, as to certain parts of the Church service:

1. That in the Confession in the Daily Morning and Evening Prayer, the people should follow the minister, not by paragraphs, as has been usual, but in the same manner as they unite in the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Confession in the Communion Service.

2. That in all joint acts, where the minister and people are to unite audibly as in the Confessions, the Creeds, the Lord's Prayer and the last of the prayers for Ash Wednesday, the word Amen should be pronounced by both the minister and the people; its use by the people alone being considered as then only proper when it is a response by them to an act of worship which has been audibly repeated by the minister only.

3. That there should be no prayer in the pulpit before sermon.

TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY.

The property of this religious corporation amounts to half a million or more. It principally exists in the form of real estate, situated in the most valuable and populous wards of the city. At the western end of St. Paul's church yard the corporation has an office for the transaction of business.—Their income is estimated at $25,000 a year; but, as by their charter they are not allowed to receive more than $15,000, the balance escheats to the State. Heretofore the corporation have contrived to enjoy the whole amount of their revenues, by making a return to them within the limits assigned them. The balance of $10,000 they generally give in presents to young preachers, distant congregations, fitting out bishops, building new churches, and recently to propagate the gospel in the valley of the Mississippi.

We understand the State is preparing to bring an action against the corporation for the balance of their income, over and above the amount allowed them by law.

The Dutch Church corporation in Nassau street is the next, in point of wealth, to Trinity Church, having property to the amount of nearly $200,000, principally in the second ward.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Token, for 1836.—We took up this Annual, with the intention of bestowing on its elegant binding, fine embellishments, and tolerable interior, as favorable a notice as we could; but the discovery in it of a single improper passage, has turned our kindly feeling into gall and bitterness. The article entitled "*The Emigrant's Adventure*," has most unnecessarily, awkwardly, and *wantonly* hitched on to it, a reflection on Southern institutions, ending with the very amiable and philanthropic exclamation—"O! when will the blot of Slavery be wiped from our National escutcheon!" On this subject, we have resolved to take and preserve a most uncompromising attitude—to show no quarter; and we therefore express the earnest hope that the "Token for 1836," and every other publication with similar unwelcome and intrusive expressions, will not find a single purchaser in the Southern market.—*Charleston Cou.*

"*Whistling to keep up courage.*"—Ask any Van Buren man what are his prospects, and he will answer: "O, the thing is settled—Van Buren walks over the course. Will you bet?" The order has been issued to assume this tone, and keep it up—to brag, speak loud, and alarm the timid. Mr. Van Buren's prospects are full of clouds and difficulties. If Ritner is elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and Ohio goes for Harrison, Van Buren loses *the election beyond doubt.* Mark our prediction.—*N. Y. Ev. Star.*

THE GLOBE AND JUDGE WHITE.

The Globe has renewed the warfare on Judge White. The avowed object now is to defeat his re-election to the Senate of the United States, and for this purpose prefers three several counts in an indictment. The first is, that the Judge would not violate the Constitution by voting for Colonel Benton's expunging resolution; the second is, that he voted for Mr. Calhoun's bill regulating executive patronage; and the other is, that he voted against Mr. Cambreleng's proposition to appropriate three millions to get up a war with France.

Upon the proposition for *expunging* the Journals, a large majority of the partizans of the Administration voted with Judge White, on the ground that it would be a violation of the Constitution.

Upon the bill regulating Executive Patronage, Benton himself, (who with Judge White in 1826 had reported and advocated the same bill verbatim,) was *compelled* to vote for it.

As to the *three millions*, every one knows that it was got up for the purpose of compelling Judge White to do what he could not approve, under the full belief that he would vote against it; intending, if he did, to raise a clamor against him as a deserter from the party. The question now made by the Globe is not upon the propriety of voting the three millions, but for refusing to vote with the party!—a proposition so utterly corrupt, that if it had been uttered under any other Administration that has gone before General Jackson, would of itself have aroused public indignation from one end of the country to the other.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

MARRIAGES EXTRAORDINARY.

Dr. Rucker.—It appears from the following that Steam Doctor Rucker, who acted such a prominent part in the Baltimore Caucus, has dissolved the old firm of Rucker, Van, & Tecumseh, and got himself into a very respectable business:

"Married, in Rutherford county, Tennessee, Doctor EDMUND M. RUCKER, member of the Baltimore Humbug, to Miss SUSAN OVERALL."

[We are glad to learn that *Doctor* Rucker "has dissolved his connexion with Van, Tecumseh, & Co." If he had involved himself in matrimony *over-all* his political "responsibilities," he would have been in a pitiable plight indeed. We advise him for the future to go upon the "low-pressure principle:" for his indiscretion ran him on a *snag* at Baltimore, and may in his new relation, if not reformed, cause him to *burst his boiler.*—*Ed. Jour.*]

Married.—In Washington city, on Sunday last, Mr. Wm. Emmons, (Biographer of Col. Johnson) to Mrs. Ann Royal, Editress of the Paul Pry.

And Orator *Pop*, has pop'd in, you see,
To the lovely arms of *Royal*-ty.

A letter written from Texas says: "If Texas belonged to the United States, it would soon become the garden of America." To this remark, a correspondent of the Philadelphia Herald appends the following sound commentary: "The truth is, there are so many places within the United States that claim to be called THE GARDEN OF America, that we are in want of hands to cultivate these lovely spots. We would then advise Americans to stay at HOME, and not place themselves under a FOREIGN government, where there is neither protection for person nor property. They ought to reflect, when they settle on the lands of Texas, that they lose all claim on our government as citizens.—*Balt. Amer.*

The Convention of Southern Merchants is opposed by the Globe, as an act of hostility to the Administration!!! Conventions may meet in the North and at Baltimore, and the president himself can engage in the task of sending delegates; but the moment that a proposition is made for a convention in the south, the organ discovers that its purpose is hostility to the Administration!!

The article in the Globe is a singular compound of arrogance, falsehood, and stupidity. Arrogance in assuming that the object of the Convention is hostility to the Administration, falsehood in attributing it to Mr. Calhoun, and stupidity in admitting that the Convention will necessarily operate against Mr. Van Buren. We had not seen an intimation in any quarter, that the proposed Convention would in any wise interfere with the Presidential Election; yet the dullest observer must see, that all the opposition of the Globe springs from an apprehension that such will be its results.

It remains to be seen how far the Merchants of the South sympathize with the Globe; and whether the official mandate can arrest a measure called for by every consideration of personal interest and public duty.—*U. S. Telegraph.*

On the 7th inst., the Jail of Orange county, in Hillsboro', was destroyed, having been set on fire by the prisoners, of whom there were thirteen. Four escaped, but two voluntarily delivered themselves to the Sheriff next morning. The only two now at large, are *James Adcock*, committed for burglary, and *Washington Revels*, [colored,] committed for assault and house-breaking.

Charlotte:

Friday, October 30, 1835.

THE PEOPLE against THE CAUCUS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

Hugh L. White, OF TENNESSEE.

☞ "*Virginia Gold Mines.*"—Under this caption, on our first page, the reader who feels any interest in the Mining operations of the country, will find a rich treat. It would yield us great pleasure to be enabled to present our patrons with a similar *golden dish* every week.

We will seize this opportunity to assure our friends, that, in altering the name of our paper, we had no design to change the objects to which it was before devoted. In contracting the title, we had in view only the *extension* of our sphere of *usefulness*. It is as much the "*Miner's and Farmer's Journal*" now, as ever; and, if we for some time past have not paid as strict attention to their immediate personal interests, as they deserved, it was because we were too busy in exposing the corruptions of heartless demagogues who would usurp and destroy their political rights.

☞ *Hon. S. P. Carson, of Burke.*—This distinguished citizen and statesman, being on the eve of departure to his new residence in the West, was recently offered the honor of a Public Dinner, by the citizens of his native County, to be given in Morganton, "at such time as might best suit his convenience." We subjoin his answer to the inviting Committee, declining the intended honor. We agree with a respectable contemporary in the feeling that it is truly painful to see the departure from amongst us of such an eminent man as Mr. Carson. His eminent virtues, stern integrity, and inflexible patriotism, together with his talents and public services to his native State, will ever combine to inspire her citizens with the warmest feelings of gratitude and esteem towards him.

"MORGANTON, N. C., Sept. 29, 1835.

"*Gentlemen:* Your note of this date, inviting me to partake of a Public Dinner, to be given in this place, at such time as may suit my convenience, was handed me this morning.

"It is painful to leave my native land, and more so to separate from those with whom my earliest and dearest recollections are associated, and from whom I have received so many marks of kindness and confidence.

"If any thing could add to the painful sensations which are at this moment conflicting in my breast, it would be the necessity I am under of leaving this place immediately to join my family, now on their way to the West, and of declining the acceptance of your invitation, manifesting as it does, a continuation of the kind and generous feelings towards me, which have uniformly been shown by my fellow citizens in Burke.

"I beg you, gentlemen, to tender to them my grateful acknowledgments for this last mark of their respect, and the assurance of my continued attachment to N. Carolina and her institutions, and my best wishes for the welfare and prosperity of her citizens. And, for yourselves, gentlemen, be pleased to accept the sincere friendship and high regard of your obedient servant.

"SAMUEL P. CARSON.

"To Col. Wm. Dixon, and others, Committee."

☞ *Editorial Change.*—An estimable and much respected personal friend of ours, B. J. Yancey, Esq., for the last six years editor of the "Examiner," at Oxford, in this State, has retired from the arduous duties of that station, for the purpose of migrating to the "land of promise" in the west. He has transferred the Examiner to Wm. M. Savage, Esq., formerly of Raleigh, by whom the paper will in future be conducted. Mr. S. is spoken of, in the Raleigh Star, as a gentleman of "qualifications, industry, and enterprise;" and we see, from his opening address to his patrons, that he is also sound and independent in his political doctrines. As heretofore, the Examiner will advocate the rights of the People, against Federal misrule and official dictation. We wish it a large increase of patronage, and consequently of usefulness.

We cannot take leave of Mr. Yancey, without expressing the high estimation in which we hold him, both personally and professionally. Raised together in the same town, with our boyish predilections daily ripening into the ardent and abiding friendship of manhood, and afterwards finding ourselves in a "strange land," battling side by side in the same common cause, we can answer for ourself, that he has a place in our memory and affections, which no time can efface, no change alter. In his pilgrimage to, and residence in, "the fair, the beautiful, the fertile west," we can only hope that his fondest wishes may be realized, and that his loss to North Carolina may be compensated by an enlarged sphere of usefulness in some of her more vigorous and thriving sisters of the West.

☞ *Abolition Literature.*—An article in our columns to-day, from a Charleston paper, will show that the Abolitionists have resorted to a new channel of attack on the institutions of the South. We agree with the Charleston editor, that no one south of the Potomac should purchase a single copy of the book in question; which, though it has heretofore been a Token of mental pleasure and instruction to its readers, should now only serve as a *Souvenir* to remind them that the Fanatics intend to leave no means untried to deprive them of their social rights.

A correspondent of the Richmond Whig cautions the public against buying any more of the

school books bearing the name of *Peter Parley*, as that worthy has also lent the influence of his popular name to the firm of Tappan & Co. Some extracts from his publications are given, which could but have the most deleterious effects upon the minds of youth, if allowed to "grow with their growth, and strengthen with their strength"—Burn Peter Parley, we say!

☞ *The Abolitionists.*—At "a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Burke County, (Georgia,) of *all parties*, convened at Waynesboro', on Monday, the 5th day of October, 1835, to take into consideration the movements of the Abolitionists at the North, and to suppress the circulation of incendiary pamphlets in this county," the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we deplore any interference with our domestic relations; and that we, of *all parties*, for the suppression of this unholy intermeddling, will first, for the sake of peace and good order, and a decent respect for ourselves, exhaust every peaceful and legal remedy,—these failing us, we *will resort to physical force, though it cost us our treasure and our blood.*

"*Resolved*, That the citizens of this county here offer a reward of FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for the apprehension and conviction of any person who may be guilty of sending into this county any incendiary papers for the purpose of distribution among our slaves."

☞ *Tennessee Legislature.*—This body commenced its session in Nashville, on Monday, the 5th instant. Col. Jonathan Webster, of Bedford County, was appointed Speaker of the Senate; Col. William K. Hill, of Maury County, Principal Clerk; Archelus M. Hughes, Esq., Engrossing Clerk; and Samuel P. Tipton, Door-Keeper. In the House of Representatives, Col. Ephraim H. Foster, of Davidson, was unanimously elected Speaker; Stokely D. Mitchell, of Hawkins, Principal, and Henry C. Walker, of Maury, Engrossing Clerk; and Jabez G. Mitchell, Principal, and Pleasant M. Hornback, Assistant Door-Keeper.

On the second day of the session, the Hon. Hugh L. White was *unanimously* re-elected to the Senate of the United States for six years, commencing on the 4th of March last.

☞ *A Valuable Legacy.*—The National Intelligencer informs us that the Government of the United States has been officially notified, by the *Lord* Chancellor of England, that he has in his hands the sum of *two hundred thousand pounds*, bequeathed to this country by an English gentleman, for the erection and endowment of a University in Washington City "for the promotion of the Arts and Sciences." The name of the donor of this princely bequest is not given. The money, we understand, was bequeathed in the first instance to the only son of the testator, but in case of his death without heir, to go the United States, for the purpose above stated. That contingency occurred; and the Lord Chancellor of England is now ready to pay over the money to our Government, conformably to the will, a copy of which has been forwarded to Washington.

☞ Since Judge McLean's withdrawal, a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence (which had been appointed to promote his election to the Presidency,) have published an Address to the People of Ohio, wherein they state their determination to take up Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson *as their next* choice for the two highest offices in the Government. The editor says—"this settles the vote of Ohio." Yes—about as much as Rocher's doings in the Baltimore Humbug "settled" the vote of Tennessee: Truly, these *patent Democrats* have an easy and quick way of *settling* matters.

☞ Just previous to General Jackson's nomination to the Presidency, he was re-elected to the U. S. Senate by a *here majority* in the Legislature of Tennessee. Judge White has just been re-elected a Senator in Congress by a *unanimous* vote of the Legislature! Is not this a *sign?*

☞ *Somewhat Promising.*—We perceive, in the Utica (New York) papers, a call for a meeting of the citizens of the Town, signed by numerous persons, "to devise measures for thwarting, if possible, the intention of the Fanatics to hold a State Convention in Utica." We are glad to perceive, also, that *ten* persons in Albany, and some others in different parts of the State, whose names are signed to the call of the Fanatical Convention, have publicly announced that they *did not* go for the call, and do not approve of the measure which it contemplated. This looks well.

☞ *The Rightful Remedy.*—The Grand Jury of Tuscaloosa County, (Ala.) have found a bill of indictment against R. G. Williams, of New York, publisher of the *Emancipator*, for circulating there, in violation of the laws of Alabama, incendiary papers; and it is said the Governor of that State will demand of the Executive of New York to deliver him over for trial. We shall see what will be the result.

☞ A destructive *Fire* occurred in Huntsville, (Alabama,) on Saturday evening the 3d instant. It was supposed to have originated from a coal or fire-place in the law office of Messrs. Olion & Phelan. Eighteen or twenty law offices, stores, &c., including the Huntsville Inn, were consumed. Loss estimated at $100,000; but a small part insured.

☞ *Merchant's Bank of South Carolina, Cheraw.*—Books of Subscription for one thousand Shares in the Merchant's Bank of South Carolina, at Cheraw, will be opened at Cheraw, on the *first day of December.* We learn, that the stock of this Bank has been selling in Cheraw at from $140 to $142 per share, and cannot now be had at that price.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The following statement shows the number of Electors of President and Vice President, to which the States respectively will be entitled, at the election in 1836:

Maine,	10	North Carolina,	15
New Hampshire,	7	South Carolina,	11
Vermont,	7	Georgia,	11
Massachusetts,	14	Alabama,	7
Rhode Island,	4	Mississippi	4
Connecticut,	8	Louisiana,	5
New York,	42	Tennessee,	15
New Jersey,	8	Kentucky,	15
Pennsylvania,	30	Ohio,	21
Delaware,	3	Indiana,	9
Maryland,	10	Illinois,	5
Virginia,	23	Missouri,	4
Total,			288

☞ At a late commencement of Columbia College, New York, the Honorary Degree of *Doctor of Laws* was conferred upon the Hon. William Gaston of this State. The same honor has also been conferred on Mr. G. by Princeton College, N. J.

☞ The friends of the Hon. Daniel Webster, in Boston, have lately presented him with a splendid Silver Vase, manufactured for the purpose, at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, "as a testimony of their appreciation of his exalted worth."

☞ A Custom-House officer at Philadelphia, by the name of Alexander McIntosh McPherson, has lately been fined in the sum of $2000, for a libel against the character of John H. Halberstadt, contained in a *letter written to the President of the United States!*

☞ John Scott, and James Dallahite, the first convicted for passing counterfeit money, and confined in the Jail at Raleigh; the second convicted for robbing the mail, and confined in the Jail of Hillsborough; have both been pardoned by the President of the United States, and liberated from confinement.

☞ *Western Pork.*—The Cincinnati Gazette says that contracts are making for Pork in that city for $4 to $4 25 per hundred; and "the prospect is, that these prices will be maintained throughout the season."

☞ The Anti-Slavery men of the North have commenced the publication of a Quarterly Journal, in addition to their penny periodicals.

☞ On the subject of the late *Elections in Georgia*, the "Southern Whig," published at Athens, in that State, makes the following remarks:

The struggle is over—and although we have met with a defeat, yet our very defeat is a signal triumph. Van Burenism is in the agonics of death, and although the unremitting exertions of the political doctors may for a season prolong its lingering and languishing existence, yet the first Monday in November 1836 will ring from the seaboard to the mountains with the notes of its death knell. Last year the Union ticket was elected to Congress by a majority of almost FIVE THOUSAND VOTES! One half of it has vanished to the land of spirits—and although it was proclaimed by the Union papers, through the whole of the late contest, that the two candidates for Governor were fair and true representatives of the Union and State Rights parties, and tho' the old "raw head and bloody bones" of Nullification was held up in all its horrors to the terror-stricken gaze of the people, yet they must now content themselves with electing their candidate, "the fair representative of their principles," by a majority of TWENTY-FIVE or TWENTY-SIX HUNDRED votes!—And if the candidate of the Union party for Governor can succeed by only this slender majority, what is to become of Van Buren and Johnson, when hundreds, nay thousands, of the Union party, including some of their most influential and talented men, are immoveably for White; and while many others, although willing to support Van Buren, can never be brought to vote an electoral ticket which will support Johnson? *The friends of Judge White at a distance may rest assured that Georgia will be found side by side with Tennessee and North Carolina in sustaining the Southern farmer, against the New-York Magician.* The next contest will be a Presidential contest, in which we shall have not only the immense odds in argument which we now have, but also the great advantage of the personal popularity of Judge White, the un-popularity of Van Buren, the absence of the influence of Gen. Jackson's name, and that deep feeling of interest which the people have in electing an honest Southerner over an intriguing Northerner. The people have no partiality or affection for Van Buren; his popularity here rests *solely, solely* upon the force of party drill; and that too in direct opposition to long cherished and deeply rooted antipathies! Depend upon it, his game in Georgia is desperate indeed; his friends see it, and feel it, and many of them acknowledge it; and there are not wanting Union men, who will make no compromise upon the question of Union and Nullification, who will *now* stake their money against his success in Georgia!

The friend of Judge White at a distance must not be discouraged by the fact that a large majority in the Legislature is in favor of Van Buren, because the complexion of the Legislature is no index to the sentiments of the people, for the irresistible reason that the Union party has small majorities in a large number of counties, while the State Rights party has generally large majorities to a smaller number of counties; and thus, while they make a most imposing show in the Legislature, they are scarcely able to beat us before the people.

Again we say, that Van Burenism in Georgia is *dead, dead, dead!!!*

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

Mr. Editor:—Pray inform me whether the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte are not invested with the power to pass such laws as are calculated to prevent public grievances; and if so authorized, why they do not make it a finable offence in any person or persons who may be guilty of shooting fire arms within the incorporated limits of the Town, especially after night, merely for the gratification of sportive indulgence, much to the annoyance of the community and the alarm of females? It is a practice much to be deprecated, by every good citizen; and, from the "signs of the times" when public excitement is abroad, and evil forebodings prevalent, it does become us to be circumspect in our conduct. Scarcely does a night pass (and even the sanctity of the Holy Sabbath is disregarded) but what discharges of fire arms are to be heard. Pray sir ought not the Commissioners to put a stop to such a state of things; and if already such a law is in existence, why not see that it is enforced, and offenders brought to condign punishment? I am aware that some urge, as a reason for shooting, the destruction of the canine species. And by-the-bye would it not be advisable for the proper authorities to appoint and pay an individual so much per head for every dog he should kill, found without his master's enclosure and without being muzzled. These animals have become a public nuisance, for the want of a little care and attention: let *every owner* of dogs keep them in their proper sphere of action, and they will answer important purposes—our premises will be protected from intruders, and the alarm of approaching danger given by this valuable race of animals.—If we suffer them to rove abroad at pleasure, their usefulness is destroyed, and they not only become a nuisance, but the lives and well being of our children are very materially jeopardised. We well know that the indiscretion and folly of youth subject them too frequently to danger, which often proves to them a serious injury; and, as their guardians, it is our indispensable duty to remove every possible evil as far as is practicable. To this grievance, also, I would call the attention of our respectable Commissioners; and would, besides, recommend the passage of a law prohibiting slaves and persons of colour from owning dogs.—These remarks are humbly submitted by A CITIZEN.

[The Commissioners *promise* to make such laws as shall effectually abate the nuisances above complained of, so soon as a quorum of their body can be convened; in the meantime, our citizens must be content to listen to the discharge of fire-arms and the yelping of curs, and to *hope* that their houses may not be ignited by the one, nor their personal safety endangered by the other.—*Pr. Devil.*]

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

At the semi-annual Session of the Presbytery of Concord, held in Charlotte on the 13th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, That we, in common with the friends of good order throughout our country, do deprecate the reckless and wicked course of the Abolitionists; and that we feel it our duty, by every means proper, to suppress their incendiary publications.

Resolved, That we deprecate the interference of men in other States with the civil institutions and domestic relations of our Southern Country.

P. S. The Editors in Salisbury and Raleigh are requested to give the above an insertion in their papers.

From the Western Carolinian.

The Synod of North Carolina have just closed their session at this place. An unusually large number of Ministers attended. The Synod opened with a sermon by the Rev. J. W. Douglas of Fayetteville. The Rev. Henry N. Pharr was chosen moderator, and Messrs. Melver and Wilson clerks. Their act of the most general interest was the division of the Presbyteries of Orange and Concord, making of them four. On Friday night the Synod convened in the Presbyterian church to hear the annual report of the Executive Committee of the Central Board of Foreign Missions. An interesting report was read by the Secretary and General Agent of the Board, the Rev. William J. Armstrong, an animated and highly appropriate address delivered to a crowded house, by the Rev. Messrs. Douglass, Wood, and Adams. At the close of the exercises a collection of $80 was taken up in aid of Foreign Missions.

The Synod passed, unanimously, a vote of thanks to the citizens of Salisbury for their kind and hospitable treatment to the members; and also, to the members of the Methodist Church, for the use of their house, in which the Synod held its Session.

It also gives us much pleasure to learn that the Synod adopted resolutions strongly disapproving the course of the Northern Fanatics.

The Synod adjourned to hold its next annual meeting in Fayetteville.

University of North Carolina.—It is probably known to many of our readers, that this institution lately despatched an Agent to Tennessee to make sale of the large bodies of valuable Lands possessed by it in the Western District of that State. We are glad to learn, from the Jackson (Tenn.) Truth Teller, that the whole of those Lands have been sold by the agent to a company of gentlemen, who have bought them on speculation. We doubt not that this sale will relieve the University from embarrassment, and place it in a situation to make such improvements as its limited means have heretofore forbidden.—*Fay. Obs.*

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.

The edifice for the Mint in this city has been commenced on Jackson Square, under the superintendence of Martin Gordon, Esq. The plan proposed for the building has the front placed in Esplanade street, where there will be a splendid portico. The whole cost of the building, agreeably to the plan accepted, is estimated at $400,000—$200,000 of which have been already appropriated, sufficient to complete one wing, which may be expected ready for operation by the 15th of May next. This edifice will be an ornament to New Orleans; and will equal any public building of its kind in the country, in utility or appearance.—*New Orleans Bee.*

The Providence Journal describes the Cattle Show at Pawtucket, on the 30th ult. as an interesting exhibition. There was a ploughing match, which was skilfully contested between nine ox teams. Each team ploughed an eighth of an acre. That which came in first accomplished the work in twenty minutes.

Three Hundred Years ago.—The third centennial anniversary of the day on which the first printed copy of the Holy Bible was completed in the English language, was appropriately celebrated by the New Bedford Bible Society, on Sunday evening, the 4th of October.

Curious.—The little town of Salisbury, North Carolina, contains, as a whole, the ablest Press in the United States.—*Rich. Whig.*

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Star asserts that the President will recommend, in his next Message, the incorporation of a *National Bank*, his constitutional objections being obviated by the location of the Parent Bank in the District of Columbia, with Branches in the several States. We cannot believe it. It would be too impudent an attempt on the gullibility of the people. We shall see, however, should the recommendation be made, how the hard money men, the *lovers* of Benton's "mint drops," will at the same time maintain their loyalty to the administration and to their principles. It is not difficult to say which they will sacrifice in the conflict.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

Banns Forbidden.—At St. Peter's church in Salem, Massachusetts, last Sunday, the Reverend Mr. Vaughan having published the banns of matrimony between a sable couple, when he had finished these words, "If any of you know cause or just impediment why these two parties shall not be joined together in holy matrimony, ye are to declare it"—the congregation were roused from their reveries by the voice of a negro in the gallery—"I forbid em banns, dat dare brack oman be my wife."

Tongue-ology.—Among the other new phenomena of this Jeremy Bentham utilitarian age we live in, a Rev. Mr. Freeman is lecturing to the Lowell girls on the dangers which beset the *free* use of the tongue—the tongue and its uses, &c. Alas! what is this world coming to? A freeman to plant himself among the petticoats of Lowell, to gag those fair daughters who make the cream of the population and wealth of the place. Was ever such an absurdity heard of? He must be a giant indeed who would grapple with such odds, and thus "carry the war into Africa."

Judge Lynch in Petticoats.—The Bangor Advertiser tells a story of a young man in that vicinity, who had for some time past been paying his addresses to a girl in the same neighborhood; for some cause or other, the swain determined to withdraw, and penned a billet intimating to the lady that he was no longer to be considered among the number of her admirers. The epistle he confided to the care of his sister, who, ignorant of its contents, presented it in person. A family council was immediately called, and the luckless girl was condemned to suffer, *instanter*, the penalty of braving the enraged beauty. It is said that the mother and daughter whipped or frightened the unoffending girl until she fainted, and was conducted senseless, into the house of a neighbor.—*N. Y. Advocate.*

By Last Thursday's Mail.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

An extra from the office of the Harrisburg Intelligencer gives returns from all the Counties in the State but two, (Warren and Venango,) according to which the vote stands,

For Ritner,	91,861
Wolf,	61,856
Muhlenburg,	37,826
Ritner's majority over Wolf,	30,025
Do. do. over Muhlenburg,	54,055

The House of Representatives of the State Legislature, as far as heard from, stands as follows:

Ritner members, [opposition,]	70
Wolf members,	16
Muhlenburg members,	13
	29
Anti-Van Buren majority,	41

The House consists of 100 members—only one county to be heard from.

The Senate consists of 33 members, elected for 4 years; eight of whom are elected this year, and seven out of the eight are opposed to Mr. Van Buren. A revolution indeed?—*Nat. Int.* 24th inst.

GEORGIA ELECTIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Schley, (Van Buren,)	30,557
Dougherty, (Anti-Van,)	28,219

FOR CONGRESS.

Van Buren.		*Anti-Van Buren.*	
Cleveland,	30,194	Beall,	26,931
Glascock,	30,460	Foster,	27,569
Halsey,	29,810	Gamble,	27,389
Jackson,	30,207	Wilde,	27,607

MARRIED,

In this County, on the 19th instant, by Wm. W. Long, Esq., Mr. RICHARD JONES, lately from Wales, to Miss SUSAN SEYMORE.

Also, on the 20th, by the Rev. Samuel L. Watson, Capt. WILLIAM COOK to Mrs. MARGARET BLACKWOOD.

Also, on the same day, by Rev. Jacob Hill, Dr. ANDREW A. ALEXANDER to Miss ANGELINE DAVIS.

Also, on the 22d, by Alexander Cooper, Esq., ROBERT N. WALKER to Miss ELIZABETH TEVAPAUGH.

☞ **RELIGIOUS NOTICE.**—A Protracted Meeting will be held at the Baptist Church in this Town, to commence on Friday the 6th day of November, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and will continue for some days. Ministering brethren are respectfully requested to attend.

Charlotte, October 29, 1835.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1835.	Sun rises	Sun sets	MOON'S PHASES.
30 Friday,	6 41	5 19	
31 Saturday,	6 42	5 18	*For November*, 1835.
1 Sunday,	6 43	5 17	h. m. s.
2 Monday,	6 44	5 16	Full 5 5 7 morn'g
3 Tuesday,	6 45	5 15	Last 13 8 36 morn'g
4 Wednesday	6 46	5 14	New 20 5 22 morn'g
5 Thursday,	6 46	5 14	First 28 10 50 even'g.

State of the Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE—OCTOBER 26.

Brandy, Peach,	40 a 50	Nails, cut,	8½ a 7
" Apple,	30 a 35	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Bacon,	8½ a 9	" Lump,	17
Beeswax,	22 a 23	" Loaf,	16 a 17
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Salt,	65 a 75
Cotton,	14 a 14½	Wheat,	90 a 91
Corn,	50 a 60	Whiskey,	30 a 32
Flaxseed	1 25 a 0 00	Tobacco, (leaf)	a 5½
Flour,	5½ a 6	Wool,	16 a 18
Feathers,	35 a 38	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Iron,	4 a 4½	Bale Rope	10 a 12
Molasses,	32 a 33		

Cotton.—This article has fluctuated in our market during the past week, at one time it fell as low as 13½, and again rose to 14½; and yesterday it was down again to 14½. The variations may in some measure be accounted for, we suppose, by the uncertainty as to the extent of the crop, and the injury done to it by the early frosts; on which points there are, as usual, contradictory accounts.—*Observer.*

CAMDEN—OCTOBER 24.

Cotton,	14 a 15½	Bacon, ext.	10 a 11
Corn, bush.	75 a 90	Whiskey,	35 a 40
Wheat, new,	1⅛ a 1¼	Brandy, Peach,	45 a 50
Flour, country,	8½ a 9	" Apple,	35 a 45

Cotton.—Our market has exhibited an animated appearance during the week, and considerable business has been done in this article, but at lower rates than last week. The decline is owing in some degree to the unfavorable European accounts, but the low state of the river, and the consequent difficulty of getting the article to Charleston, has not been without its influence. We quote sales at 14 to 15 25 cents.

Country Flour comes in sparingly, and is much in demand; we continue the quotations of last week, in reference to this article.—*Camden Jour.*

COLUMBIA—OCTOBER 25.

Bacon,	10 a 12½	Molasses, Orleans,	45 a 50
" Hams,	11 a 14	Nails,	8 a 11
Beeswax,	15 a 15	Salt, in sacks,	2? a 3
Bale Rope,	12½ a 15	" in bulk,	75 a 00
Bagging, Hemp,	28 a 30	Sugar, Loaf,	16 a 25
" Tow,	25 a 28	" Brown,	9 a 10½
Cotton,	14 a 15	" N. Orlens,	9 a 11
Coffee,	14 a 17	" St. Croix,	11 a 12½
Corn,	91 a 00	" W. Hava	12½ a 15
Flour, Country,	00 a 00	Tallow,	10 a 15½
Iron, Swedes,	5½ a 5?	Whiskey,	40 a 43
" Country,	4 a 4½		

CHERAW—No farther accounts.

NORTH-CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

For the Benefit of the SALISBURY ACADEMY.

ELEVENTH CLASS FOR 1835.

To be drawn at Tarboro', N. C.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th of November,

ON THE POPULAR

TERMINATING-FIGURE SYSTEM.

STEVENSON & POINTS, *Managers.*

CAPITAL PRIZE $85,000!!!

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	5,000	Dollars is	$5,000
20 Prizes of	1,000	Dollars is	20,000
10 Prizes of	500	Dollars is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	Dollars is	3,000
10 Prizes of	200	Dollars is	2,000
80 Prizes of	100	Dollars is	8,000
100 Prizes of	50	Dollars is	5,000
116 Prizes of	30	Dollars is	3,480
201 Prizes of	20	Dollars is	4,020
300 Prizes of	15	Dollars is	4,500
6,000 Prizes of	10	Dollars is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	Dollars is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	Dollars is	24,000
18,848 Prizes, amounting to			**$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40
And must draw nett 17
$23

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole Tickets will be $23 00
For 10 Half Tickets, 11 50
For 10 Quarter Tickets, 5 75

☞ All orders from a distance, by mail, (post-paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to WILLIAM H. SPECK, Charlotte, N. C., and, an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

☞ All Prizes payable in cash, forty days after the drawing, subject to a deduction of 15 *per cent.*

Whole Tickets $4, *Halves* 2, *Quarters* 1.

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers at

WM. H. SPECK'S Office,

(In the Store lately occupied by S. C. Caldwell,)

Charlotte, N. C.

$20 REWARD.

ON Sunday night last, the Stable of the Subscriber was broken open and his horse stolen therefrom. He is a black horse, about 16 hands high, 12 years old, no marks that can be recollected: he has a sore back, and one of his hind ankles is a little swollen. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and horse, or $10 for either.

S. TAYLOR.

Charlotte, Oct. 28, 1835.

ATTENTION!

Rifle Volunteers.

YOU are ordered to parade on the 13th of November next, at M'Cord's Old Field, armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill.

J. HALL, *Capt.*

Oct. 24, 1835.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

COUSINS.

Had you ever a cousin, Tom,
  Had yours cousin happen to sing?
Sisters we've all by the dozen, Tom,
  But a cousin's a different thing:
And you'll find, if you had ever kissed her, Tom,
  (But let this be a secret between us)
That your lips would have been in a blister, Tom,
  For they're not of the sister genus.

There is something, Tom, in a sister's lip
  When ye give her a good night kiss,
That savors so much of relationship,
  That nothing occurs amiss:
But a cousin's lip if you once unite
  With yours in the quietest way,
Instead of sleeping a wink that night,
  You'll be dreaming the following day.

And people think it no harm, Tom,
  With a cousin to hear you talk;
And no one feels any alarm, Tom,
  At a quiet cousinly walk:
But, Tom, you'll soon find what I happen to know,
  That such walks often grow into straying,
And the voice of cousins are sometimes so low,
  Heaven only knows what you're saying!

Then there happens so often, Tom,
  Soft pressure of hands and fingers;
And looks that were moulded to soften, Tom,
  And tones on which memory lingers:
And long ere your walk is half over, the strings
  Of your heart are all put into play,
By the voice of those fair demi-sisterly things,
  In not quite the most brotherly way.

And the song of a sister may bring to you, Tom,
  Such tones as the angels woo,
But I fear if your cousin should sing to you, Tom,
  You'd take her for an angel too;
For so curious a note is that note of theirs,
  That you'll fancy the voice that gave it
Had been all the while singing the National Air,
  Instead of the Psalms of David.

I once had a cousin that sung, Tom,
  And her name may be nameless now,
But the sound of those songs is still young, Tom,
  Though we are no longer so:
'Tis folly to dream of a bower of green,
  When there is not a leaf on the tree; [been,
But 'twixt walking and singing, that cousin has
  God forgive her! the ruin of me.

And now I care nought for society, Tom,
  And lead a most anchorite life;
For I've loved myself into sobriety, Tom,
  And out of the wish for a wife;
But oh! if I said but half what I might say,
  So sad were the lessons 'twould give, [day,
That 'twould keep you from loving for many a
  And from cousins, as long you live.

A CHAPTER FOR BACHELORS.

In the absence of all rational or reasonable sources of consolation to this species of bipeds, we have concluded to afford such of them as are our readers the only possible enjoyment within their reach,—*a contemplation of the woes that often attend the married state.* We compile from a very scarce book in our possession.

Glover, the poet, while writing his "Leonidas," was deserted by his wife, who went off with a lover. Pasquier, one of the most learned men of his time, tells us in one of his epigrams, that "to manage the vociferations of his wife, he was forced to become a vociferator himself!"

In 1660, the bishop of Litchfield and Coventry, writing to the Earl of Shrewsbury, on the subject of separating from his wife, to which the Earl was inclined, uses the following arguments to dissuade him from it: But some will say in your Lordship's behalf, that the Countesse is a sharp and bitter shrewe, and therefore like enough to shorten your life, if shee should kepe you company. Indeede, my good Lord, I have heard some say so; but if shrewdness and sharpness may be a just cause of separation between a man and his wife, I thincke fewe men in England would keepe their wives longe; for it is a common jeste, yet trewe in some sense, that their is but one shrewe in all the world, and everee man hath her; and so everee man must be ridd of his wife, that would be rid of a shrewe."

The wife of the great Salmasius was a shrew, so that Christina, Queen of Sweden, used to say she admired his patience in enduring such a tormigant, more than even his learning. Berghem, an excellent artist, had a wife who would never allow him to rest, but kept him constantly at his brush. "The artist worked in a room above her; ever andanon she roused him by thumping with a long stick against the ceiling, while the obedient Bergham answered by stamping his foot, to satisfy Mrs. Berghem that he was not napping."

Montaigne, on being relieved of his first wife, declared that "he would not marry again though it were wisdom itself."

The wife of Bishop Cooper consigned a manuscript copy of his Lexicon, the work of twenty years, to the flames; so that he was obliged to commence so vast a labor anew. The wife of Whitlocke often tore his manuscripts, and the marks of her nails have come down to the present day, in the numerous lacerations still gaping in his 'Memorials.'

Milton married a wife who romped thro' the house, beat his nephews living with him, and ran away in a month's time.

Moliere, Addison, Rousseau, and Steele, were wretched in their domestic homes, owing to the perverse temper of their wives.

Cooke, the great Apostle of law, could never muster law nor reason sufficient to keep his wife in subjection.

Boyle, Hobbes, and Hume, Voltaire, Newton, Gibbon, Adam Smith, Pope, Watts, Shenstone, Thompson, Akenside, Virgil, Horace, Ovid, all *never married!*

A single street in Boston, (*Court street,*) has *one hundred and thirty-six lawyer's offices in it.* [Well named.]

Why is the letter *e* like a Tailor? Because it make *cloths* into *clothes.*

Why is a *Locomotive Engine* like the loading of a vessel? Because it makes a *car-go.*

SOUTHERN FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THE patrons and friends of this Seminary are informed that its next session will commence on the 2d of October. The course of instruction here pursued, is designed to secure a thorough, systematic, and accomplished education of the mind, as well as a due improvement of the moral feelings and of the social habits. Terms as usual.

Juvenile Department.

At the request of several friends, we have determined to open an additional department for *children of both sexes.* Boys will be received under 10 years of age. Tuition in Spelling and Reading, $5 per session—in the other common branches $10 50. No deduction is made for absence in either of these departments, except when occasioned by sickness.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH,
E. M. LEAVENWORTH,
Charlotte, Sept. 29, 1835. *Principals.*

P. S. Having had repeated applications for boys of a more advanced age than that specified above, it may now be understood, that, should this number be sufficiently increased before the close of October, I will open a distinct English and Classical Department for their accommodation.

A. J. LEAVENWORTH.

NOTICE.

THE Notes and Accounts of Messrs. S. C. Caldwell and I. Hyams, have been left with the subscriber for collection. Those indebted are requested to make settlement by the November County Court.

JAMES W. OSBORNE.
Oct. 21, 1835. 64-4w

PRIVATE CONVEYANCE!!
FOR
Public Accommodation!!

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers have provided themselves with a neat and easy riding

OMNIBUS,

a team of first-rate Horses, and an obliging and experienced Driver, for the purpose of accommodating all who may have occasion or desire to employ private conveyance from Charlotte to any of the neighboring Towns.

Terms of Hire, very Reasonable.

The vehicle is capable of containing seven persons with the greatest convenience, and is so constructed that a distance of forty or fifty miles per day may be performed with perfect ease to passengers.

Gentlemen or Families who stop in Charlotte for the purpose of visiting the Gold Mines in the neighborhood, can be accommodated with an Omnibus, and a driver who is acquainted with the country, at all times.

Charlotte, Oct. 15, 1835. B. P. BOYD & CO.

N. B. There are two lines of Stages from Salisbury to the North, and two from Yorkville to the South.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Hugh M'Dowell, deceased, are hereby required to present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. Also, those that are indebted to the same estate are requested to come forward and make payment immediately.

JOHN H. M'DOWELL, *Executor.*
October 9, 1835. 63-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, where he has selected, with care and taste, some fine and fashionable articles, which he offers to the public at reduced prices, for cash, or on short time to good and punctual customers. The leading articles are:

Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine, and Plain English and Swiss **Watches,**
Gold Guard Chains and Fob do.
Ladies fine Gold Necklace,
Gold, Silver, and Steel Spectacle frames, with glasses, (white, green, blue, and azure,) to suit all ages and sights,
Gold Keys for Gentlemen and Ladies,

with a great variety of other articles, with a first rate assortment of materials for repairing Lever Watches, and other kinds of work.

N. B. I expect to receive shortly some very fine Britania Ware in full sets, and fine plated Candlesticks and Castors, fine Pistols, with real English twisted barrels, &c.

THOMAS TROTTER.
Charlotte, Oct. 6, 1835. 62-tf

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Subscriber will dispose of, at private sale, his House and Lots in the town of Charlotte, known as the Whitley' Tavern, situated two doors east of Capt. Neely's tavern. If not sold by Court, I will sell it at public sale on Tuesday of our November Court. Terms made known on the day of Sale. In my absence, apply to Mr. D. Parks, who is my authorised agent, and who can give all information, &c.

JAMES WILSON.
Sept. 30, 1835. 61-tf

Paper for Sale.

JUST received and for sale, 4 reams of Imperial, 20 reams super-royal, and 4 reams medium printing paper, and 12 reams writing paper. Also, several reams wrapping paper. The above paper will be sold low for cash, or on short credit to punctual dealers. For further information, enquire at the Printing Office.

Charlotte, Oct. 8, 1835. 4w

State of North Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

ORDERED by Court, that the Sheriff summon the following named persons to open and hold an Election at their respective precincts in said county, on the second Monday in November next, and to keep said Polls open for three successive days, for the Ratification or Rejection of the Amendments made by the late Convention to the Constitution of the State of North Carolina, viz:

Charlotte—Wm. M. Bostwick, J. P. Thos. L. Hutchison, and John Walker, jun., judges.
Collins's—Philemon Morris, J. P. Wm. W. Lide, and Zebulon Morris, judges.
Dennis's—James Johnston, J. P. Asa Springs, and John Kuntz, judges.
People's—James Gribble, J. P. James McCulloch, and Orin Pearce, judges.
Dunlap's—James Dunlap, J. P. Darling B. Bell, and Joel Dunlap, judges.
Lobart's—John Stilwell, J. P. Andrew Secrist, and William Osbourne, judges.
Wilson's—John Walker, J. P. Hugh H. McCain, and George McCain, judges.
Stewart's—Eli Stewart, J. P. Robert Lemmond, and David Moore, judges.
Lawson's—John McCorkle, J. P. John Lawson, and Thomas Winchester, judges.
Houston's—Reuben Tomberlin, J. P. William Houston, and James Rea, judges.
Cox's—Alexander Grier, J. P. Samuel Cox, and Stephen Gallant, judges.
McLeary's—Wm. H. McLeary, J. P. Henry Harvey, and Robert Wilson, judges.
Davidson's—John Nantz, J. P. Wm. Kerns, and James Sample, judges.
Kirk's—Daniel Galloway, J. P. Joseph Hunter, and Joseph McGinnis, judges.
Hill's—Robert Hunter, J. P. John Hill, and Robert D. Alexander, judges.

Oct. 8, 1835. Test: B. OATES, c. c. c.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS,

An infallible cure for Head-aches, Heart-burns, and the various diseases of a disordered stomach, bowels, and Liver,

May be had at the Store of *Smith & Williams,*
PRICE, 50 CENTS PER BOX.

FROM among the long list of testimonials as to the excellence of these PILLS, we consider it only necessary to publish the following.

October 2, 1835. 61tf

From the Rt. Rev. Levi S. Ives, D. D., Bishop of North-Carolina.

RALEIGH, March 2, 1835.

Having, for the last three years, been intimately acquainted with Dr. John Beckwith, of this City, and enjoyed his professional services, I take pleasure in stating that his character as a Christian gentleman, and experienced Physician, entitles his testimony, in regard to the use of his Anti-dyspeptic Pills, to the entire confidence of the public. My experience of the good effects of these Pills, for two years past, satisfies me of their eminent value, particularly in aiding in impaired digestion, and warding off bilious attacks. Having been for a long time subject to the annual recurrence of such attacks, I was in the habit of resorting for security against them, and with a very partial success, to a liberal use of Calomel or Blue Pill. But since my acquaintance with the Anti-dyspeptic Pill of Dr. Beckwith, which he prescribed in the first instance himself, I have not been under the necessity of using Mercury in any form, besides being wholly exempt from bilious attacks. Several members of my family are experiencing the same beneficial effects.

L. S. IVES.

From the Rev. Wm. McPheeters, D. D., late Pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Raleigh.

AUGUST 20, 1834.

The Pills now offered to the American Public, styled "Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills," I have long used as a family medicine, and have no hesitation in bearing testimony to their value as a safe, convenient, and efficient remedy. In Dyspepsia, and its usual attendants, Heart-burn, Costiveness, Head-ache, loss of appetite, &c., &c., these Pills seldom fail of affording the desired relief. Dr. Beckwith, long known to the community in which he resides, as an scientific and successful Practitioner of Medicine, having, by numerous experiments and long-continued attention to the subject, brought his Pills to their present state of perfection, I am free to say, as far as my experience and observation extend, no medicine heretofore offered to the public, of a similar nature, and for similar purposes, has higher or equal claims.

WM. McPHEETERS.

From the Hon. George E. Badger.

RALEIGH, Nov. 7, 1834.

For several years past, Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been used as a domestic medicine in my family. I have myself frequently used them for the relief of head-ache, acid and otherwise disordered stomach, resulting from imprudence or excess in diet, and I have had many opportunities of learning from others their effects, when used by them for like purposes. My experience and observation justify me in saying that the relief afforded by the Pills is generally speedy and almost always certain—that they may be taken at any time without danger or inconvenience, and their operation is attended by no nausea or disagreeable effects whatever—and though I have known many persons use them, I have known none who did not approve them—none who sustained any injury, and none who failed to derive benefit from their use. And upon the whole, I do not hesitate to recommend them as an agreeable, safe, and efficacious remedy in Dyspeptic affections, and *believe* them myself to be the best Anti-dyspeptic medicine ever offered to the public.

G. E. BADGER.

The Last Time.

To the members of the Agricultural Society.

YOU are earnestly requested to attend at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on Saturday, the 31st of this instant. Also, all those who wish to become members of said Society.

JOS. SMITH, Secretary.
Oct 6. 1835.

To Journeymen Carpenters.

3 OR 4 good Journeymen Carpenters wanted by the subscriber, if application be made early. None need apply but such as can come recommended for industrious and steady habits. To such, liberal wages will be given with prompt payments.

H. C. OWENS.
Charlotte Sept. 13, 1835. 59tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

A Splendid Line of HACKS,
FROM
Salisbury to Raleigh, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, anxious to afford every facility to the Travelling Public, now announce that they have completed all their arrangements, and can with truth say, *We present you with a Line of Hacks possessing advantages over any other, if you wish to get on with ease and despatch*—having obtained that great *desideratum* with all Travellers—*no detention on the road.* It is so arranged as to correspond, in its arrivals at Raleigh, with the departure of the following stages, viz: The Great Daily Line to Blakely, North Carolina, passing through Louisburg, Warrenton, and Halifax; at the latter place a Line of Stages communicates with the Portsmouth Rail-Road for Norfolk: by continuing on to Blakely, you strike the Petersburg Rail-Road; and on your arrival at that place you have the choice of two Lines—either by land to Washington City, via Richmond and Fredericksburg, or by Steam-Boat to Norfolk. At Norfolk there will be no detention, as there is a line of Steam-Boats for Baltimore in connexion with this line. This line also connects with one from Raleigh to Newbern.

Leaves the Mansion Hotel, Salisbury, TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 9 o'clock, A. M.—after the arrival of the Piedmont Stage from the South—arrives in Raleigh next days at 9 o'clock, P. M.—Leaves Raleigh TUESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 o'clock, A. M., arrives in Salisbury next days by 4 o'clock, P. M.—allowing sufficient time on the road for *SLEEP.*

☞ The Hacks are Albany make, entirely new, and cannot be surpassed for comfort and ease; the Teams are excellent, the Drivers careful and attentive, and the Fare low—*only SEVEN DOLLARS.* All intermediate distances 7 cents per mile.

☞ Passengers from the South, who wish to take our Line, will be careful to *enter to Salisbury only.*

☞ All Bundles and Packages at the *risk* of the owners.

WILLIS MORING,
JOSEPH L. MORING.
April 11, 1835. '60—1y

The Fare from Raleigh to Washington City amounts to $19 50, as follows:

From Raleigh to Blakely, Stage Fare, . . . $7
Blakely to Petersburg, Rail Road Fare, 3
Petersburg to Richmond, Stage Fare, 1½
Richmond to Fredericksburg, Stage Fare, 3
Fredericksburg to Washington City, Steam-Boat Fare, ... 3

The Steam-Boat Fare from Petersburg to Baltimore, via Norfolk, is *Four Dollars.*

BRUCE'S
New York Type Foundry,

No. 13 CHAMBERS STREET, NEAR CHATHAM.

THE price of Five line Pica, and antique, is reduced to 25 cents a lb. and Six line Pica and larger to 20 cents, thereby making these metal types cheaper than any other.

This Foundry has had lately added to its former unparalleled assortment, several sizes of Shaded, Condensed and Ornamented Types, by which Printers at the letter press are enabled to rival the impressions from copperplate in beauty, fancy, and tasteful display.

The assortment embraces 250 sizes or varieties, from twelve line Pica to Pearl, of Roman, Italic, Black, Antique, Italian, Condensed, Shaded, Script, Backslope, German Text, Ornamental Space Rules, Astronomical and other Signs, Ornamented Dashes, Long Braces, Rules, nearly 300 Borders, and more than a 1000 Cuts or Ornaments for Newspapers, School Books, and Scientific works.

The subscribers furnish Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, Galleys, Furniture, Paper, Ink, all kinds of Printing Presses, and every article required in a Printing Office, at the manufacturer's price. They also execute orders for Stereotyping.

Printers of Newspapers who publish this advertisement (with this note) three times before the end of the year 1835, shall receive payment when they make a purchase from the Foundry of four times the amount of their bill.

GEORGE BRUCE & Co.
Sept. 7, 1835.

NEGROES WANTED.

I WISH to purchase a large number of young Negroes from **19** to **30** years of age. The highest prices in CASH will be paid. I can be found at Dr. Boyd's Hotel.

GREEN HUIE.
July 18, 1835. 51-tf

Taken Up

AND committed to the Jail of this county, on the 17th inst. a negro man named *HENDERSON,* about feet 5 or 6 inches high, 30, or 35 years of age, dark complected, his clothes very ragged and dirty. He says he ranaway in April last, and that he belongs to Mosheck Franklin of Surry county. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

The above boy has since confessed that he was sold by Mosheck Franklin to a negro speculator by the name of English, and was carried to the state of Mississippi and sold to a man by the name of James Robinson near Fort Gibson.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1834 50tf

Sheriff Deeds for Sale.

MEDICAL NOTICE.

DR. HOPPOKIN RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed from the Providence Settlement to the TOWN OF CHARLOTTE, where he intends to continue the Practice of Medicine in all its various branches.

His Dwelling is in the house recently occupied by George Hampton, and he has been an Office nearly opposite *Cox. Ivey's Hotel,* as one of which places he can always be found (except when professionally engaged elsewhere,) ready to attend to all calls in his line.

Dr. Hoppokin avails himself of this public opportunity to return his most grateful thanks to his friends and the public in the neighborhood where he has heretofore practised his profession, for the uniform kindness and confidence which they have extended towards him. He assures them that nothing but the superior facilities held out by the town of Charlotte for the advancement of his rising family, could have compelled him to remove from among them.

August 26, 1835. 56-tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE obtained the right of using **Stagner's Truss;** also, Dr. Potter's improvement of Stagner's Truss, in this county, for the radical cure of Hernia (rupture.) This instrument is of recent invention, can be worn comfortably while the person is engaged at his usual avocations, and from certificates in my possession, given by Professor Dudley and several other of the most correct Anatomists of the United States, I have no hesitation in saying that a radical and permanent cure of this distressing malady will be effected by this Truss. The instrument and certificates can be seen by applying at the Drug Shop.

R. A. WALLACE.
Charlotte, July 15, 1835.

P. S. Unless the cure is complete there will be no charge.

☞ *To the Afflicted.* ☜

WE have just received a supply of

Rawley's Tooth-ache Pills,

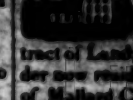
highly recommended. We have also, for sale on commission,

Dr. Gunn's Medical Book,

expressly for the use of Farmers.

SMITH & WILLIAMS.
March 17, 1835. 23tf

Land! Land!! Land!!



A GREAT bargain may be had by applying to the Subscribers, of that valuable tract of Land, upon which H. D. W. Alexander now resides, lying upon the head waters of Mallard Creek, in Mecklenburg County, containing about 600 acres. The land formerly consisted of three tracts; one of which contains about 200 acres, with a good Dwelling House, a Barn and other out houses, together with an excellent Spring quite convenient to the house, and a good orchard; about 50 acres of which is in cultivation.

The tract upon which said Alexander resides contains about 300 acres; about 100 acres of which is in cultivation, having on the same a good Dwelling House and all other necessary buildings. The whole contains about 100 acres without improvements, but is a valuable piece of Land.

The whole will be sold either separately or together, and the terms made very accommodating to the purchaser.

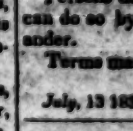
This Land lies well, is well watered, and situated in a very healthy part of the country.

Persons desirous of viewing the premises can do so by applying to H. D. W. Alexander.

Terms made known by

DAN ALEXANDER.
July, 13 1835. 50-tf

Taken Up



AND committed to the Jail of Mecklenburg county, on the 12th instant, a negro boy who calls himself *ARCHER,* about five feet six inches high, dark complected, with a large scar on his forehead, and says he belongs to Richard Price, a speculator, of Charlotte, Va. Clothes very ragged. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, Sheriff.
Oct. 19, 1835. 63-tf

FARMERS & PLANTERS ALMANAC, FOR 1836.

JUST received and for Sale at this Office the Carolina and Virginia Almanac for the year 1836, calculated for the Meridian of Salem, N. C. Single one 10 cents; per dozen 75 cents; half grace 62 50; per grace

An Apprentice

TO the Printing Business, will be taken at this office, if application be made early. A boy from the country would be preferred.

August 13, 1835.

Military EXECUTIONS for Sale at this OFFICE.